

ASSIGNMENT 2

Textbook Assignment: "Rules and Regulations (continued)," and "Legal Aspects of Military Law," chapters 1 and 2, pages 1-18 through 2-9.

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| <p>2-1. Of the following leadership traits, which one(s) is/are characteristic of a successful leader?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Manipulate others to perform2. Demonstrate shortcuts3. Encourage, inspire, and motivate others4. Instill the attitude, "Do as I say, not as I do." <p>2-2. The desired qualities of officers and petty officers are described in what article of Navy Regulations?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Article 10202. Article 11103. Article 11324. Article 1165 <p>2-3. What article of Navy Regulations addresses the exercise of authority over subordinates?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Article 10202. Article 11103. Article 11324. Article 1165 <p>2-4. What is the purpose of Extra Military Instruction (EMI)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Extra duty2. Arduous duty3. Light punishment4. Corrective instruction <p>2-5. Extra Military Instruction should not be assigned for more than a total of how many hours a day?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 62. 23. 34. 8 | <p>2-6. As a leading petty officer, from whom do you receive authority to assign EMI?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Division officer2. Department head3. Executive officer4. Commanding officer <p>2-7. What manual authorizes temporarily withholding privileges from an individual?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. JAGMAN2. U. S. Navy Regulations3. Manual for Courts-Martial4. UCMJ <p>2-8. Deprivation of normal liberty is legal under which of the following circumstances?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Punishment by Article 152. Authorized pretrial restraint3. Protection of foreign relations4. All of the above <p>2-9. Which of the following uniforms is equivalent to civilian business attire?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Working2. Protocol3. Ceremonial4. Uniform of the day <p>2-10. Pride in appearance is the mark of a/an</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. good seaman only2. petty officer only3. officer only4. responsible military member |
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- 2-11. Who is assigned the responsibility for establishing and controlling uniform policies within the geographical limits of his or her area?
1. Commanding officer
 2. CNO area representative
 3. Type commander
 4. Secretary of the Navy
- 2-12. Who is responsible for Navy uniform policy afloat and for shore stations outside the jurisdiction of a naval area?
1. Senior officer present
 2. Chief of Naval Operations
 3. Secretary of the Navy
 4. Fleet commander
- 2-13. Who is responsible for ensuring that uniforms are properly worn and maintained?
1. Leading chief
 2. Executive officer
 3. Commanding officer
 4. Chief Master-at-Arms
- 2-14. Who should review uniform regulations to ensure enforceability?
1. Judge advocate
 2. Officer in charge
 3. Executive officer
 4. Chief Master-at-Arms
- 2-15. While traveling in uniform, which of the following uniforms may always be worn during any season of the year?
1. Working uniform
 2. Service dress blue
 3. Semite dress white
 4. Uniform of the day
- 2-16. May a prescribing authority authorize working uniforms for commuting to and from work? If so, what restrictions apply?
1. Yes; only when stationed overseas
 2. Yes; only when stationed in the United States
 3. Yes; but no stops should be made
 4. No
- 2-17. What size stencil should be used for uniform items?
1. 1 in.
 2. 1/3 in.
 3. 1 1/2 in.
 4. 1/2 in.
- 2-18. Which of the following statements regarding uniforms is NOT correct?
1. Government-owned clothing should be stenciled with the letters USN
 2. The exchange of clothing is authorized if both parties agree to the exchange
 3. Reflectorized materials may be applied to uniforms when authorized
 4. Organizational clothing should be issued on a loan basis
- 2-19. What authority determines the uniform worn by Masters-at-Arms afloat?
1. The department head
 2. The leading chief
 3. The local command
 4. The division officer

- 2-20. What is the proper location for the MAA/law enforcement badge for female personnel?
1. On the right side, centered on the pocket
 2. On the right side, centered 1/4 inch above the pocket
 3. On the left side, centered on the pocket
 4. On the left side, centered 1/4 inch above the pocket
- 2-21. Which of the following equipment should be worn by a person riding a two-wheeled vehicle?
1. Helmet
 2. Boots or heavy shoes
 3. Leather gloves
 4. All of the above
- 2-22. Grooming standards are based on several elements including neatness, cleanliness, safety, military image, and appearance.
1. True
 2. False
- 2-23. The bulk of a man's hair may not exceed a maximum of how many inches?
1. 6
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
- 2-24. Which of the following personnel are NOT allowed to have facial hair?
1. Messcooks
 2. Brig staff
 3. Brig prisoners
 4. Mess management personnel
- 2-25. When, if ever, are males authorized to wear an earring with the uniform?
1. While on liberty
 2. While on leave
 3. While attending social functions
 4. Never
- 2-26. When a female wears the jumper uniform, her hair may extend a maximum of how far below the top of the collar?
1. 1/2 in.
 2. 1 in.
 3. 1 1/2 in.
 4. 2 in.
- 2-27. Which of the following statements is correct regarding female cosmetics?
1. Faddish styles are inappropriate
 2. Lipstick colors should be conservative
 3. An artificial appearance should be avoided
 4. Each of the above
- 2-28. The military image reflected by attention to detail is a key element in the public image of the Navy.
1. True
 2. False
- 2-29. When are conservative sunglasses NOT authorized for wear?
1. While standing a quarterdeck watch in port
 2. While standing a lookout watch under way
 3. While standing a personnel inspection
 4. While on liberty in uniform

- 2-30. When, if ever, may enlisted personnel have civilian clothing in their possession aboard ship?
1. When sufficient space is available
 2. When authorized by the CO
 3. When authorized by the senior officer present
 4. Never
- 2-31. Which of the following uniform articles may be worn with civilian clothing?
1. Pea coat
 2. Working jacket
 3. Four-in-hand necktie
 4. Combination cap
- 2-32. Wearing or displaying clothing, jewelry, or tattoos depicting marijuana or other controlled substance is prohibited.
1. True
 2. False
- 2-33. What is one of the more important factors in the building of a well-disciplined organization?
1. Military law
 2. Direction
 3. Punishment
 4. Regulation
- 2-34. What military justice system did Congress establish for all members of the Armed Forces?
1. Manual for Courts-Martial
 2. Uniform Code of Military Justice
 3. Manual of the Judge Advocate General
 4. U.S. Navy Regulations
- 2-35. All personnel performing law enforcement work for the Navy should have a basic understanding of which of the following legal concepts?
1. Chain of command
 2. Patrol procedures
 3. Investigation
 4. Jurisdiction
- 2-36. The power of a court-martial to try a service member is contained in what article of the Constitution?
1. I
 2. VIII
 3. III
 4. IV
- 2-37. What article of the Constitution makes the President of the United States the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces?
1. I
 2. II
 3. VI
 4. X
- 2-38. The president has exercised his Constitutional power by issuing which of the following manuals?
1. Manual for Courts-Martial
 2. Uniform Code of Military Justice
 3. Manual of the Judge Advocate General
 4. U.S. Navy Regulations
- 2-39. What authority established the magistrate and district courts?
1. Constitution
 2. Federal courts
 3. Federal statutes
 4. Bill of Rights

- 2-40. Of the following types of jurisdiction, which one(s) should a court-martial have in order to try a military member?
1. Over the person
 2. Over the offense
 3. Over the place
 4. All of the above
- 2-41. What article of the Uniform Code of Military Justice identifies certain active-duty personnel as subject to its jurisdiction?
1. Article 1
 2. Article 2
 3. Article 3
 4. Article 4
- 2-42. When, if ever, may civilians be tried under military jurisdiction?
1. During war declared by Congress
 2. When employed by the military
 3. When serving with special forces
 4. Never
- 2-43. MA3 Boate is accused of an offense that is not a pure military crime. What characteristic of the case determines military jurisdiction?
1. The type of offense
 2. The location of the offense
 3. A place-jurisdiction must be found
 4. A service connection must be found
- 2-44. Title 18 of the United States Code generally defines what types of crimes?
1. Minor misdemeanors
 2. Major misdemeanors
 3. Minor felonies
 4. Major felonies
- 2-45. Which of the following sources details investigative jurisdiction?
1. Manual for Courts-Martial
 2. Uniform Code of Military Justice
 3. Manual of the Judge Advocate General
 4. U.S. Navy Regulations
- 2-46. Incidents of actual, suspected, or alleged major criminal offenses should be referred to what authority?
1. FBI
 2. DEA
 3. ATF
 4. NCIS
- 2-47. Command investigators are usually limited to handling minor offenses.
1. True
 2. False
- 2-48. What act did Congress pass to avoid the task of maintaining a complete code of civilian criminal laws for military bases?
1. Posse comitatus
 2. Assimilative crimes
 3. Federal crimes
 4. Military code of crimes
- 2-49. Military reservations generally have what type of jurisdiction?
1. Exclusive only
 2. Concurrent only
 3. Exclusive or concurrent
 4. Separate
- 2-50. Generally, state laws have neither force nor effect in areas of federal jurisdiction. What type of jurisdiction is this?
1. Concurrent federal
 2. Exclusive federal
 3. Proprietary state
 4. Territorial state

- 2-51. Under concurrent jurisdiction both naval and state authorities could, in theory, prosecute a person. In what source can you find guidelines on how this should be done?
1. Manual for Courts-Martial
 2. Manual of the Judge Advocate General
 3. U.S. Navy Regulations
 4. Federal statutes
- 2-52. The federal government has acquired a degree of ownership of a piece of property but has not obtained legislative authority. What type of jurisdiction applies in this case?
1. Proprietary
 2. Concurrent
 3. Exclusive
 4. Territorial
- 2-53. Who has the ultimate responsibility for law enforcement jurisdiction in intercostal waterways?
1. The ship's commanding officer
 2. The base commanding officer
 3. The state police
 4. The U.S. Coast Guard
- 2-54. In which of the following sources can further guidance be found for maritime waterway and security zone jurisdiction?
1. Combined federal regulations 33
 2. Manual of the Judge Advocate General
 3. U.S. Navy Regulations
 4. Federal statutes
- 2-55. The intent of the Constitution to prevent the use of federal troops to enforce civilian laws is covered by what authority?
1. Assimilative crimes act
 2. Posse comitatus act
 3. Federal criminal statutes
 4. Federal exclusion rule
- 2-56. An MA on military duty is prevented by the posse comitatus act from stopping a fleeing felon.
1. True
 2. False
- 2-57. What is the purpose of the status of forces agreements?
1. To define the status of the forces of one country while stationed in the territory of another
 2. To define the jurisdiction of the forces of both countries
 3. To protect the rights of the forces of one country while stationed in the territory of another
 4. To protect the forces of one country from the host country's laws while stationed in the host nation
- 2-58. The status of forces agreements apply to which of the following forces?
1. Land only
 2. Land and sea only
 3. Sea and air only
 4. Land, sea, and air
- 2-59. The basic principle to be observed by any force in a country other than its own is found in what article of the NATO Status of Forces Agreement?
1. Article I
 2. Article II
 3. Article III
 4. Article IV
- 2-60. When the United States objects to the trial of U.S. personnel in foreign courts, what is the objection based upon?
1. Fairness of trial
 2. Principal
 3. Jurisdiction
 4. Difference in laws

- 2-61. In some cases, the status of forces agreements give the United States the primary right to exercise concurrent jurisdiction.
1. True
 2. False
- 2-62. Apprehension is defined as the act of
1. arresting a person
 2. taking a person into custody
 3. placing a person in a restriction-in-lieu-of-arrest status
 4. placing a person into confinement
- 2-63. What do you need to justify an apprehension?
1. Reasonable belief that the person committed the offense
 2. Legal proof
 3. Commission of an offense by a person
 4. Delegation of commanding officer's authority to you
- 2-64. Which of the following personnel may apprehend a military deserter?
1. A deputy sheriff
 2. An FBI agent
 3. A private citizen
 4. All of the above
- 2-65. Without delegation of authority, who may order an enlisted member into confinement?
1. Any commissioned officer
 2. A commanding officer only
 3. Any commissioned officer or warrant officer
 4. Any person assigned in law enforcement
- 2-66. Who may order a civilian into confinement?
1. The commanding officer of the civilian only
 2. Any commanding officer
 3. Any general officer
 4. Any officer
- 2-67. Once a person is apprehended, that person is subjected to how many forms of restraint?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 2-68. The MCM provides for restriction as a measure in lieu of
1. apprehension
 2. custody
 3. confinement
 4. arrest
- 2-69. Arrest and restriction in lieu of arrest are alike in what way?
1. Any warrant officer or above may authorize these restraints
 2. The party is required to stay within specified limits
 3. The party has been proven guilty prior to these restraints
 4. Both restraints allow the party to perform all regular duties
- 2-70. Ordering a seaman into arrest necessitates telling him that he is
1. being taken into custody
 2. under arrest
 3. under arrest and directing him to remain within specified limits
 4. under arrest and confining him

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-71 THROUGH 2-75,
SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE ARTICLE OF UCMJ
IDENTIFIED BY ITS DESCRIPTION IN COLUMN A.
RESPONSES MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

<u>A. DESCRIPTIONS</u>	<u>B. ARTICLES</u>
2-71. Prohibits punishment before trial	1. 14 2. 13
2-72. Prohibits confinement of Armed Forces members with enemy prisoners	3. 12 4. 11
2-73. Concerns the delivery of offenders to civil authority	
2-74. Concerns the submission of reports on prisoners	
2-75. Prohibits refusal to accept prisoners when the committing officer furnishes a statement of the offense charged	
